

(2) commends those hospitals, child care councils, schools, community groups, and other organizations that are—

(A) working to increase awareness of the danger of shaking young children; and

(B) educating parents and caregivers on how they can help protect children from injuries caused by abusive shaking; and

(C) helping families cope effectively with the challenges of child-rearing and other stresses in their lives; and

(3) encourages the citizens of the United States to—

(A) remember the victims of Shaken Baby Syndrome; and

(B) participate in educational programs to help prevent Shaken Baby Syndrome.

SENATE RESOLUTION 164—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING APRIL 22, 2007, AS “WEEK OF THE YOUNG CHILD”

Mr. SALAZAR (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. DODD, Mr. BURR, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. CORKER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. CONRAD, and Mrs. LINCOLN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 164

Whereas there are 20,000,000 children under the age of 5 in the United States;

Whereas numerous studies, including the Abecedarian Study, the Study of the Chicago Child-Parent Center, and the High/Scope Perry Preschool Study, indicate that low income children who have enrolled in quality, comprehensive early childhood education programs—

(1) improve their cognitive, language, physical, social, and emotional development; and

(2) are less likely to—

(A) be placed in special education;

(B) drop out of school; or

(C) engage in juvenile delinquency;

Whereas the enrollment rates of children under the age of 5 in early childhood education programs have steadily increased since 1965 with—

(1) the creation of the Head Start program carried out under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.);

(2) the establishment of the Early Head Start program carried out under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.); and

(3) the enactment of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858 et seq.);

Whereas many children eligible for, and in need of, quality early childhood education services are not served;

Whereas only about one-half of all preschoolers who are eligible to participate in Head Start programs have the opportunity to do so;

Whereas less than 5 percent of all eligible babies and toddlers in the United States receive the opportunity to participate in Early Head Start;

Whereas only about 1 out of every 7 eligible children receives assistance under section 658C of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858a) to—

(1) enable the parents of the child to continue working; and

(2) provide the child with safe and nurturing early childhood care and education;

Whereas, although State and local governments have responded to the numerous benefits of early childhood education by making significant investments in programs and classrooms, there remains—

(1) a large unmet need for those services; and

(2) a need to improve the quality of those programs;

Whereas, according to numerous studies on the impact of investments in high-quality early childhood education, the programs reduce—

(1) the occurrence of students failing to complete secondary school; and

(2) future costs relating to special education and juvenile crime; and

Whereas economist and Nobel Laureate, James Heckman, and Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Ben S. Bernanke, have stated that investment in childhood education is of critical importance to the future of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning April 22, 2007, as “Week of the Young Child”; and

(2) encourages the citizens of the United States to celebrate—

(A) young children; and

(B) the citizens who provide care and early childhood education to the young children of the United States; and

(3) urges the citizens of the United States to recognize the importance of—

(A) quality, comprehensive early childhood education programs; and

(B) the value of those services for preparing children to—

(i) appreciate future educational experiences; and

(ii) enjoy lifelong success.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 902. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 761, to invest in innovation and education to improve the competitiveness of the United States in the global economy; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 902. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 761, to invest in innovation and education to improve the competitiveness of the United States in the global economy; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of division A, add the following new title:

TITLE VI—SKIL ACT OF 2007

SEC. 1601 SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Securing Knowledge, Innovation, and Leadership Act of 2007” or the “SKIL Act of 2007”.

Subtitle A—Access to High Skilled Foreign Workers

SEC. 1611. H-1B VISA HOLDERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 214(g)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(g)(5)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) by striking “nonprofit research” and inserting “nonprofit”; and

(B) by inserting “Federal, State, or local” before “governmental”; and

(C) by striking “or” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (C)—

(A) by striking “a United States institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a))),” and inserting “an institution of higher education in a foreign country;” and

(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(3) by adding at the end, the following new subparagraphs:

“(D) has earned a master’s or higher degree from a United States institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a))); or

“(E) has been awarded medical specialty certification based on post-doctoral training and experience in the United States.”.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply to any petition or visa application pending on the date of enactment of this Act and any petition or visa application filed on or after such date.

SEC. 1612. MARKET-BASED VISA LIMITS.

Section 214(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(g)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “(beginning with fiscal year 1992)”;

(B) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (vi) by striking “and”; and

(ii) in clause (vii), by striking “each succeeding fiscal year; or” and inserting “each of fiscal years 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007;”;

(iii) by adding after clause (vii) the following:

“(viii) 115,000 in the first fiscal year beginning after the date of the enactment of the Securing Knowledge, Innovation, and Leadership Act of 2007; and

“(ix) the number calculated under paragraph (9) in each fiscal year after the fiscal year described in clause (viii); or”;

(2) in paragraph (5), as amended by section 101(a), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1) or section” after “under section”;

(3) in paragraph (8), by striking subparagraphs (B)(iv) and (D);

(4) by redesignating paragraphs (9), (10), and (11) as paragraphs (10), (11), and (12), respectively; and

(5) by inserting after paragraph (8) the following:

“(9) If the numerical limitation in paragraph (1)(A)—

“(A) is reached during the previous fiscal year, the numerical limitation under paragraph (1)(A)(ix) for the subsequent fiscal year shall be equal to 120 percent of the numerical limitation of the previous fiscal year; or

“(B) is not reached during the previous fiscal year, the numerical limitation under paragraph (1)(A)(ix) for the subsequent fiscal year shall be equal to the numerical limitation of the previous fiscal year.”.

Subtitle B—Retaining Foreign Workers Educated in the United States

SEC. 1621. UNITED STATES EDUCATED IMMIGRANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 201(b)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151(b)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(F) Aliens who have earned a master’s or higher degree from an accredited United States university.

“(G) Aliens who have been awarded medical specialty certification based on post-doctoral training and experience in the United States preceding their application for an immigrant visa under section 203(b).

“(H) Aliens who will perform labor in shortage occupations designated by the Secretary of Labor for blanket certification under section 212(a)(5)(A) as lacking sufficient United States workers able, willing, qualified, and available for such occupations and for which the employment of aliens will not adversely affect the terms and conditions of similarly employed United States workers.